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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE IT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895, TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Dove Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corecran Hall, Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall, Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall. Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Hall.

Monacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. M. Hall.
Fraternity Lodge, K. of H., Central Hall.
Mutual Lodge, K. of H., Druids' Hall.
Dale Lodge, K. of H., Owens' Hall.
Old Deminion Council, A. L. of H.,
Druids' Hall.
Anchor Lodge, Golden Chain, Schiller
Hall

ond Lodge, Golden Chain, Central Hall.
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Cornice Workers, Eagle Hall.
Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.
Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T. Polyado

Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Company "A." First Regiment, Armory, R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall, Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall, Victims, 1

Virginia Lodge, Shield of Honor, Smith's Hall. Autora Courell, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gate-wood's Hall. wood's Hall.

Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,

Schiller Hall.

UNFAIR CRITICISMS.

The Times has a right to feel indignant at that part of the resolutions of the so-called public meeting at Lunenburg Courthouse, which referred to The Times. We quote it here as follows:

Times, We quote it here as follows:

And whereas, after these prisoners were sent to Richmand, some of the press of the tily, especially The Times, published to the State and country that the women had been convicted on the evidence of Solomon Marable alone, and were not guilty, and characterized our people, the juries included, as a law-less mob, seeking to execute innocent prisoners on the evidence of 'Solomon Marable alone, who wasn't worthy of belief on oath," although by his confession alone he had been condemned to death, and in the same paper is quoted Solomon Marable's statement that "a white man had killed Mrs. Poilard," and had taken him along to witness the murder, and said paper uses Marable's statement as a basis, it seems, for an unwarranted attack on our county and people, and to advertise them as a lawless meb, incapable of according a fair trial to murderers who had partly confessed the crime; and as The Times and its reporters have undertaken to review the entire case, and persists in defaming and misrepresenting our county and people.

An aguin:

An aguin: We don't object to the acts of our court or the verdicts of our juries being reviewed in the proper manner and by the proper authorities, if it should be necessary, but we protest against this unwarrantable attack upon us, and the persistent efforts of The Richmond Times, or its reporters, to pervert the truth by suppressing the facts in our behalf and suggesting false theories in order to clear legally-convicted murderers, and to have innocent citizens tried for crime, or subjected to slander and expense, which they are unable to bear.

In the Pollard murder, excitement and strong language are now wholly un-necessary; what everybody want is the

facts of this case.

The Times denies that it has ever said the women are not guilty. It denies that it has ever "characterized the people of the juries of Lunenburg as a lawless mob seeking to execute innocent prison-ers on the evidence of Solomon Marable ne;" it denies that it has used Marable's statement as a basis for an unwarranted or any other kind of attack on Lunenburg or its people, and to advertise them as a lawless mob, or any other kind of mob; and it denies that it or its press facts that are favorable to the people of Lunenburg. The people who made these statements should now, in justice to themselves, if not to The Times, prove them; and in doing this we offer them the open record of The Times. and will send them any or all the copies of this paper which they may desire, or which may refer to the Pollard case, and we will send copies of this offer to each member of the committee, and we will pay the expenses of any member of the committee whom they may designate to come to Richmond and make what it has frequently said, that it has no interest in this matter except a desire to get to the bottom of it and fix the guilt of Mrs. Pollard's murder on that person or those persons who com-mitted the deed, and it cannot refrain from suggesting that the people of Lu-nenburg who took part in preparing and publishing these resolutions, would do far better to give The Times all the aid they can in the object it has before it, than in obstructing it in its efforts by misrepresentations that can accomplish

The Times wants now to call the attention of the Richmond Dispatch very politely but very pointedly to some of its conduct in respect to this matter, which seems to demand an explanation from a self-respecting point. The Times sent a draftsman to Mr. Pollard's house, who drew a picture of the house, the wagon gate in front of it, the location of the spot where Mrs. Pollard's body was found, and the general surroundings, which was conscientiously and accurately done. On Tuesday last the Dispatch published a letter from a staff correspondent sent to Lunenburg, in which the writer represented that he was giving an accurate description of the place. He says in that letter: "They (Pollard and Clements) could very readily have entered the gate—which, instead of being to one side of the house, as stated

in one of the city papers, is immediately in the centre thereof, and directly in front of the front door-without seeing the body." The Dispatch published yesterday a photograph of Mr. Pollard's house, taken, as it stated, by a staff correspondent, from a point just outside of the yard gate the camera being so arranged, it tells us, "as to secure a view, not only of the house and the body, but all of the surroundings which has played all of the surroundings which has played at conspicuous part in the case." The let-ter from its correspondent was plainly intended to discredit The Times' picture. The Dispatch's photograph was an almost exact reproduction of The Times picture, the only differences being those inevitable between a careful sketch and a photograph. The Dispatch's picture, nowever, brought out even more distinctly than The Times' picture, the conspicuous position of the body as viewed

from the gate.
In view of the Dispatch's own picture the reflection upon The Times' statement seems unjustifiable, though it is possible the person who took the photograph did not write the letter.

The Dispatch says in the article referred to: "Then again, the yard was over-grown on that side with tall grass and weeds, probably eight inches in height, and the body was almost obscured from view by them." There were no weeds, and very little grass, and that not more than three inches tall. The Dispatch's photograph shows this to be the fact. The article says again, "From the gate they could hardly have seen anything but a portion of the dress on account of the weeds, which have since been trampled down. It is common in country homes among house-keepers, where they wash a dress to lay it out on the grass to dry, instead of hanging it out on a line, as is done in the city, and had Mr. Pollard and Mr. Clements seen the body, the thought of murder being foreign to their minds, they would probably have thought it a dress and nothing more." The Dispatch's photograph contradicts every word of this, and would seem to make it at least improbable that Mr. Clements and Mr. Pollard should have failed to see Mrs. Pollard's body if it was there when they came through the gate. The Times, in its earnest effort to get at the truth, was the first paper to send

a special correspondent to the scene of the murder. This gentleman first dised to the public, through the columns of The Times, the striking fact-which or if brought out was not deemed of sufficient importance to be reported to any paper-that the body of a full-grown woman, lying at the spot where Mrs. Pollard was found dead, was in full and Pollard, Mr. Clements, and Mr. Clements forty yards distant from the gate. This remarkable fact, which is one of the undisputed facts of the case, made an impression upon the minds of all who learned it. To show the actual situation The Times sent an artist to the place and sketched the scene and printed a rough plat of the grounds. This sketch and th Times, have been the subject of dis crediting statements by the Dispatch; which, by a singular fatality, it has it self overthrown by its own photograph. The Times thinks the important thing is neighbor's object seems to be to try to belittle any facts which the superior diligence of The Times may bring out ahead

tions of our errors, especially when made in the interests of truth, but we do object to the assignment of errors by a contemporary which are so superficial and unfounded that the assignor himself unconsciously refutes them.

IT'S IOWA THIS TIME. And now the Democratic Convention of

Iowa declares against free silver and fer sound money. How foolish it is for Demcerats to keep up any further agitation in the hope that they can induce the Na-tional Democratic Convention to endorse their victous, destructive therories. Maryland's Democratic Convention has repu diated them, Kentucky's has done the same, Iowa has fellowed suit, and while those of Missouri and Mississippi have erne off in pursuit of the ignis fatuus where else can the free coiners look for any support that will give them the remotest chance to control the National Convention? They may control the delegations from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas, but every other Southern State is debateable ground, with the chances against them, and they will get absolutely no support elsewhere except in the silver States. Why should not the Convention of Democratic free ceiners that is soon to assemble in Washington city, recognize these facts, and cease to make their wild delusions the source of trouble to the Democratic party? They are beaten, routed, and ended as a faction of any national influence, why should they continue to load the party with their pessimistic wails, and turn all the people who have hope in life from the Democratic party as nothing but an association of sore heads gruntlers, bankrupts, and broken-down idlers? The men who make the world move, think little of the misfortunes of the past. Their faces are always turned to the future. They are always on the lock-out for opportunities to improve their condition, and they know that im provement must be the result of labor by them. They know that if there was more money than any Populist ever dreamed of, they can get none of it unless they labor to produce something to exchange for it, and they know there is an abundance of money in the world to negotiate all the transactions necessary to exchanging the fruits of their labor for the fruits of other men's labor. which is the only useful function that money can perform.

For one earnest Democrat that knows true Democracy means hope, progress, upward movement turning upon a fixed and invariable standard of value, Times wishes all these pretended Democrats would cease calling themselves Democrats, and would put on the Populist garments that really fit them. They are not Democrats, they are Populists The face of the true Democrat is always turned to the front. He is full of hope, and never looks backward. All that he asks is a free and full opportunity to labor in fair competition with any and all other men. He will improve his condition, then, by creating something and exchanging that part of what he creates that he does not want with another man for that part of what he creates that he does not want. It is thus he will accumulate property, and not by vain longings for some part of vast quantities of money

that belongs to some one else.

But the Populist is always prating of the past. He is always telling you there was a time, some years back, when he was well off, but that he is no longer was well off, but that he is no longer well off, because all the Shylocks have corralled all the money, and that has made him poor. This is not true. He has got poor because he has not labored earnestly and with judgment and discretion to add to what he has as much of it as he consumes each year. He may pave

that what he has has been duplicated and reduplicated so many times that men are not very anxious to have it, but if the money in the country were made one thousand times as much as it is, that would not make men want what he has

would not make men want what he has got an lota more than they do now.

If he has got poorer then, it is because he has consumed more of what he had than he has added to the stock, or because what he had has been so many times duplicated that the desire of men for it has diminished. He will not get well off again by filling the channels of money with a stream of it that they canrot carry off. He can only get well off by laboring and producing something that other men want.

IOWA'S OTHER GREAT ACT.

After sensibly setting its face against free silver, the Iowa Convention old another thing that every State Democratic Convention in the nation should likewise do, and then the National Democratic Convention should adopt it as a plank in its platform. We refer to its declaration that United States senators should be elected by the people. This and the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States are the ers of the Constitution provided that the United States senators should be elected by the Legislatures of the States, it was upon the theory that the legal entity which we call the State should have a representative in the interest of conservative action, different from that of the people of the State. This was constructing government upon the lines of meta physics instead of upon those of the demonstrated needs of man. It belongs to the scheme of a Utopia instead of to one where men will seek to defy the laws by selling whisky on Sunday for gain, or by running gambling dens where young clerks are seduced and inveigled into gambiling away money of their employes that they have filched from the money drawer of the store.

It belongs to the form of government that we would like to have instead of to that which the passions and desires of men teach us that we must have.

The idea is founded in an error. There is no State different from the people of the State. The State is nothing but the aggregation of the State's people declaring law for the whole by the voice of the majority. The whole idea of the thing is fanciful and metaphysical without any foundation in practical life or the course

Accordingly, in the development of our institutions, being founded on nothing that belongs to the every-day life of the people, we find it degenerates into a use-less appendage that can poison the body politic, but give no healthy nourishment to it. Rich men and wealthy corporations perceive, that as the act of selecting a senator is one removed from the eye of the people they can manipulate the forces that are to make the selection and control them in their own interests by using morey in a way unknown to the people and undiscoverable by them. This is an rent in it and which cannot therefore be guarded against, and which has made the United States Senate in great part, ai-ready, the representative of rich corporations, and which will make it more and more so every day that the system lasta But the evil is not confined to this de-

gradation of the Senate.

The bribers must first corrupt the State's Legislatures before they pack the United States Serate, so that all the sources of the laws that touch the pcople in their every-day lives are polluted and noxious, poisonous waters flow from

If our senators had been elected by the people of Virginia, the mortifying investigation required by the last Legislature would never have occurred, and we trust such a condition will never

again arise. Let lowa's good work go on, then. Let the cry be raised in every part of the country that the people shall be allowed to elect their senators by their own vote Let this be announced to be, as it is, the true Democratic doctrine, and let it be joined on to that other great Democratic principle that each locality shall determine who are to be its voters. When the malignant South haters attempted to ignore this great Democratic principle by imposing the force bill upon us, the great heart of the whole country beat in answer to our protest, and its beat was only a declaration of that foundation principle of Democracy, that each neigh-

trolling that neighborhood's local affairs. If we had the construction of the next National Democratic platform it should contain these planks. The gold standard State banks, free trade as far as neces sary revenue will allow, election of senators by the people and repeal of the fifteenth amendment. If we got these in it we would not care much what else it contained, or what else it failed to contain, provided there was no germ of socialism.

A PRACTICAL LESSON.

We print from the Washington Post this morning a most diverting account of the way in which Secretary Morten gave his free silver statistician a lessen in free silver. We have no idea that in pointing out a moral of this kind the Washington Post would allow a good story to suffer for lack of some of the latitude conceded as poetic license and its account of this preceeding may, therethought necessary for a good story. But we have no doubt that its main features are true, and that the Sccretary drew the statistician's salary in silver dellars, that they weighed twelve pounds that the statistician had great difficulty in getting any bank to take them from rim, and that before he got them off his hands, he wished free silver and all of its advocates were with the devil, or some

other congenial playmate. The tale is well told, and is a diverting one, but we reprint it because it con-tains a most valuable lesson. The torments that statistician endured are exactly the torments that the whole public would endure if it were forced to transact its business with silver dollars. This gentleman's torments are what makes every man take gold when he is offered bis choice between gold and silver. That being sc, how is it reasonable to suppase that the public will ever use sliver as its medium of exchange, when gold and transferable credits furnish it with all the media of exchange that it wants, or can make use of?

A REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

We have more than once called attenin real estate in and around Richmond would receive from the establishment of a real estate exchange here, where every facility for gaining information and making transactions in real estate would be afforded. Some of our most intelligent and progressive real estate men recog-nized the merits of the plan and tried to get it put into practice, but for some reason or other it has dropped through, and in respect to this great property in-

terest Richmond is now no better off tian any county court youse.

How a real estate exchange works in

practice is well indicated in a recent article in the New York Tribune, which begins by setting forth the merits of real estate investments after this man-

ner:

It may be truthfully said that real estate circles are not affected by any scare from gold shipments abroad. European investors may buy stocks, and when they get tired may send them back by the cargo and carry our gold away in return payment. The real estate investor does not have this difficulty to contend with Eyerything is going well in real estate, and the man who buys understands that long after he rests in a nearby cemetery his investments will be secure as a heritage for his heirs. This is the simple difference in the choice between Stock Exchange securities and real estate, which those of large means who have made recent heavy investments have thoroughly considered.

The writer then says:

The writer then says:

Of course, this is no time to start in to boom the real estate market, any more than it is the period in which to boom the market for pork. But any one who is interested in the subject of real estate and will visit the Real Estate Exchange at No. 59 Liberty street will be surprised at the congregation there of the men who are engaged from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon in dickering on figures for the disposition and the acquisition of real estate. There are always men ready to sell, and even at these times there is a multitude eager to buy. The writer then says:

This shows what we in due time may expect from a real estate exchange in Richmond.

Why cannot our real estate agents see the case in this light?

SECRETARY MORTON.

How He Paid a Free Coiner's Sal-

How He Paid a Free Coiner's Salcry.

Secretary Morton is of a stern, practical bent. He never stops at a theory. There is withal a fashion of grim humor about the Secretary. This last nad exposition yesterday in a kind of financial lesson. The pupil was Henry Rohmson, the statistician of the Agricultura Department; the subject dealt with was free silver.

Be it known that Statistician Robinson is an earnest free silver man, and helleves in the crime of 73, the villatinous character of the plutocrais and the doilar of the daddies. What Mr. Robinson longs for more fervently than all else of a political sort is to see silver as free as the waters of life.

It is needless to say that Secretary Mor-

longs for more fervently than an case as political sort is to see sliver as free as the waters of life.

It is needless to say that Secretary Morton does not share his statistician's sliver excitement, but leans entirely to the golden end of the argument.

The past has witnessed many a turgid discussion between the Secretary up-held gold with his usual vigor, and Mr. Robinson did doughty, valorous battle for the pure white monew now maintained, as he declares, in slavish bonds by the money task-masters of Wall street. From first to last, Mr. Robinson has consistently denounced this serfdom of sliver and declared for its emancipation.

The ardor of his statistician wrought on the Secretary to such an extent that he deemed it a shame that so good a man and so valued an official should not have his way. For Mr. Robinson, at least, silver should be free; his heart's hunger should be fed, slavery in finance should be for him abolished. So resolved the Secretary.

All these charitable conclusions on the

should be fed, slavery in manage be for him abolished. So resolved the Secretary.

All these charitable conclusions on the part of Secretary Morton were arrived at during the past thirty days, while Mr. Robinson was abroad in the land on the vacation. In their fulfilliment Secretary Mctron sent over and drew Mr. Robinson's stipend for the last month. The Secretary reasoned justity that the first thing a min of Mr. Robinson's broad sort would need after his return from a vacation would be his salary. So he thoughtfully got it ready.

It was all in rilver; for, as stated, the Secretary was confident Mr. Robinson would be glad to have it so. He would not only get his money, but would triumph in seeing it freely paid to him in the retail for which he thought and fought.

Mr. Robinson's salary for a month

Robinson's salary for a month

Mr. Robinson's salary for a move weighed about twelve pounds. It was tied up in a back number canvas bay which in better, happier days held bird whot. When lightly knotted with Mr. Robinson's saug salary in a compact jump, it was about the size of Mr. Robinson's head.

Vestreday it was that, his glad vacation.

liump, it was about the size of Mr. RobInson's head.

Yesterday it was that, his glad vacation
over. Mr. Robinson returned. As was
expected by the Secretary, he sought
his money promptly. He was told by the
dishersing clerk that the Secretary had
It ready for him, and would give it to
him with his own hands.

This, while it had a strange, still carried an hotorable sound, and Mr. Robinson repaired to his friend of the Caomet
not a little flattered to think the Secretary took such a personal interest in secing him get his money.

"Yes, certainly," said Secretary Morton, when Mr. Robinson appeared and
craved the wealth due him. "Tve had it
all ready for a week. While you were
away I was struck by the unfairness of
the government in not paying you silver.

I felt that it was simply just and can

all ready for a week. While you were away I was struck by the unfarness of the government in not paying you silver. I felt that it was simply just and light to do so. Your silver views should be respected. To you, with your feetures on the subject, silver should be free, the more especially as there are millions and millions of silver dollars lying like in the Treisury which the government cardust as well make free to you as not. Knowing from what we've often talked that you would like it that way I've made them give me your salary in silver, and here it is."

At this crisis Secretary Morton suddenly bestowed upon his statistician the shot bag full of lucre. Mr. Robinson, in the excitement consequent on his first feeling of glad surprise, let the 12-pound hundle get through his hands. It struck the floor with a dull, siekening thud. Laborers at work in the bisement came up to ask the trouble. They thought it was only a small transaction in free silver, they shook their heads in a fashion of dumh doubt; and after a bit being assured that Mr. Robinson was the only one who would be paid off that day, they went back in the basement to their work. "You don't r. can it," was Mr. Robinson joyful ejaculation as the Secretary give him his month's load.

"I do, though, responded the secretary." Be careful there, Robinson, you'll let it fall on your feet. We don't want you crippled just as you return. And surely we don't want you to fall a victim to your loyalty to free silver."

Mr. Robinson laughed what he meant should be a low, loyous, laugh, Good judges who listened, said, however, it sounded hollow and held a note of pain. It was the melancholy laugh which a boy emits when he has his head in a rain barrel.

But if Mr. Robinson felt aught but giee he concealed it; even as the Grecan youth let the fox eat his heart out before

boy emits when he has his head in a rain barrel.

But if Mr. Robinson felt aught but glee he concealed it; even as the Grectan youth let the fox eat his heart out before he would disclose how he felt about it.

Taking his onerous stipend in his hand. Mr. Robinson hore it to a bank. He would change it into paper or gold, or something less emphatic.

But the bankman took no joy in silver. He wasn't a plutocrat, but he didn't want it for the same reason that he didn't want a ton of coal; he hand room for it.

want Mr. Robinson silver. The same reason that he didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the didn't want a ton of coal; he hands the helpful the helpful and the same property of them. They shook their sage money-counting heads. They didn't years for silver. It was too voluminous, too them. They wanted money which, while assuming less and taking up less room meant more on the counter and in the bull steadily gained on him, and when he same ranged bull. Mr. Clone was creasing the bull steadily gained on him, and when he same ranged bull. Mr. Clone was creasing the bull steadily gained on him, and when he same ranged bull. Mr. Clone was creasing the bull steadily gained on him, and when he same ranged bull. Mr. Clone was creasing the bull steadily gained on him, and when can hearty exhausted, a small clump of business and the same states are safety as the hold man of the sea, and Mr. Robinson as he mopped his since and looked sadily at his cashier friend. It was breaking him down, yet he couldn't get rid of it. Was breaking him down, yet he couldn't get rid of it. Was breaking him down, yet he couldn't get rid of it. Two carted this transaction, and to take this stuff from me and give me political steadily gained and silver the hold sinces and the same management.

Winning the would not falk politics, but said he would venture the assertion that to take this stuff from me and give me politics, but said he would positively declined by the trust which was organized by a like would not falk politics, but said he would venture the assertion that the hold state and and lamprovement comply will look after the custisted has a fevore and the carbitry whose heart was touch

partnent he looked haggard and worn, and a heetic flush was noticed in the cheek of his free silver opinions. For once, at least, so far as he was concerned. Mr. Robinson had found silver free. He has not divulged his thoughts, but it is feared that he didn't enjoy himself.

Secretary Morton says that from now until further orders he will so far yield to their bias in that behalf as to pay on all the free silver people of his department in silver. There's a good time coming, the advance guard of it overtook Mr. Robinson yesterday.—Washington Post.

ONE WIFE, THREE DIVORCE SUITS Anthony J. Rinteln's Matrimontal Ventures With Miss Julia E. Stinson.

Anthony J. Rinteln, twenty-five years had an interesting experience as a Benehad an interesting experience as a Benedlet. Yesterday his third suit for divorce was ended in his favor. The decree in the second suit will also soen be issued. In each suit that Rintein has brought the same woman has been the defendant.

Mr. Rintein is engaged in business in Front street, this city. The defendant is Miss Julia E. Stinson, to whom Rintein has twice been married. The first marriage took place in Camden, N. J., in 1890, Rev. Dr. Burrill being the officiating clergyman.

Mr. Rinteln brought his bride to Brooking and went to housekeeping. A short time afterward Mr. Rinteln instituted a suit for divorce against fits wife. He won the suit.

He won the suit.

A year later the old love returned, and he and the Miss Stinson were again wedded by the Rev. Dr. Burrill, of Camden, N. J. The two had lived together for but little more than a year after their second matrimonial venture when the husband instituted another suit for divorce. This was finally discontinued.

The third and last suit was brought the husband instituted another sint for divorce. This was finally discontinued.

The third and last suit was brought on July 16th last. The wife put in no answer, and the testimony was taken on the part of the plaintiff in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Mrs. Rinteln is an attractive brunette and is well known in the City of Churches.—New York Times.

as a Basis for Money. NEW HAVEN, Aug. 8.—Just before be killed himself a day or two ago, A. J. Morton, an eccentric recluse and politi-Morton, an eccentric recluse and politi-cian of Waterbury, sat down at a table and penned a brief screed, in which he hade the world farewell, and gave a digest of his views on the money ques-tion. He said: "I hate a life that has in it worse than death; I choose a nobler fate." Then he attacked monometalis m: "From earliest maturity, I have said I would never advocate a single standard as the basis for the measure of values of this world." • • "I love life, but not to that degree that forces me to con-form to a single gold standard as a basis form to a single gold standard as a basis for money. I would rather go back upon the mountains in the State where I was born and feed upon bark and ber-ries, than live within the influence of such

ries, than live within the influence of such a cursed aristocracy as a gold standard for the basis of our currency will bring upon us." He said, finally:
"I never will conform. I will not sneeze when a purse-proud aristocracy takes sauff. Farewell, poor fellow! I go further on!"

Mr. Morton was a greenback leader years ago. He was well known to Con-gressman N. D. Sperry, of this city, BURIAL OF MRS. TALMAGE.

Her Granddaughter Baptized by Dr. Talmage Beside Her Coffin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-The funeral services over Mrs. Susan W. Talmage, the wife of Dr. Talmage, at the Latayettewife of Dr. Talmage, at the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyteian church yesterday, were preceded by exercises at the house, at No. I south Oxford street, at I o'clock. These were conducted by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, of the Lafayette-Avenue clurch. Only a few personal friends were present with the relatives.

During the exercises the infant daugnter of the Rev. Frank Talmage, grand-daughter of the dead woman, was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Talmage beside his dead wife's coffin. The ceremony included an address by the bereaved hushand.

hand. The services in the church were at-The services in the church were attended by a large throng of Dr. Tainage's former parishioners. The floral iribates were many, out-of-town friends having contributed to the mass of blossoms. The casket, covered with white roses, was taken from the house to the church at 2 o'clock. Henry Eyre Browns, the organist of the old Tabernacle, had probared a special musical programme, and appropriate hymns were sumg by a quartette. Dr. Gregg delivered the address. The body was taken to Greenwood for interment.

Mrs. Barnum Weds a Greek.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 8.—It be-ame known here last night that Mrs. P. Barnum, widow of the famous show-nan, was married in New York yesterday of Demotri Cullias Rev. a Greek connectman, was married in New York yesterday to Demetri Callias Bey, a Greek connected with the Turkish Government in an official capacity. Benjamin Fish, executor of the Barnum estate, knew pothing of the ceremony until summoned to New York.

There was the summoned to the country saving by a letter from his home in the country saving by father.

A Grandson of Chinese Gordon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. S.-A special from Santz Monica to a local paper tays that Jack Gordon, a grandson of the Chinese Gordon, died there last night of

Chinese Gordon, died there last night of alcoholism.

Gordon was born in London in 1844, and was the son of Captain Gordon, et the British navy, who was a son of the famous general who in 1887 was killed by the Mahdi at Khartoum. Young Gordon, who up to about twelve years ago was a clerk in the Bank of England, separated from his wife, owing, it is said, to his drinking, and came to this country with about \$29,990, engaging in the paving besiness with a wealthy England in the paving besiness with a wealthy England and he was penniless. He went to Santa Monica nine rears ago, and of late has gained a livelihood by acting as a porter in a saloon.

Grasshoppers Stopped a Bull.

Grasshoppers Stopped a Bull.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—James
Clone, a farmer of Stonyford, believes
grasshoppers saved him from death by
an enraged bull. Mr. Clone was creasing a large, open field, when the bull
pursued him.

The farmer ran as fast as possible, but
the bull steadily gained on him, and when
nearly exhausted, a small clump of bushes was passed, from which arose a large

NOT ALARMED ABOUT GOLD.

Treasury Officials Think Shipments Will on be Turned in This Direction. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The activity n gold shipments yesterday and again o-day, reducing the gold reserve to \$103,-

in gold shipments yesterday and again to-day, reducing the gold reserve to \$163. 188,104, taken in connection with the transfer of \$5,00,000 in buillon to the Philadelphia mint for cotnage, has led some to predict another raid on the reserve.

The Treasury officials, however, are not alarmed about the situation.

Secretary Curt's told me that thece was nothing in the report that the syndicate had abandoned the protection of the gold reserve. He knew nothing of the reported sale of bonds placed abroad in Wall street, and he did not believe it. It is expected by officials of the department that there will be further shipments of gold to the extent of \$2,500,900 by next Saturday, and it is possible that more may be withdrawn from the subtreasury at New York within the rext few weeks to meet the trade obligations of merchants abroad. The syndicate, however, has nothing to do with this. The contract with it requires it to keep up the rate of exchange, and this it is doing to the satisfaction of the Treasury officials.

Just how much gold will be shipped abroad within the next few weeks cannot be estimated of course, by the officials as it all depends upon how fast bills of exchange come in for the export trade. But, in any event, there is no apprehension whatever that any large amounts will be sent to Europe.

There has been a great deal of talk as a result of shipment of buillion from New York to Philadeiphia to be coined, but there is absolutely nothing segnificant in

result of shipment of bullion from New ork to Philadeiphia to be coined, but here is absolutely nothing skenificant in his action. The coin was in election in less operations. When it is coined it full be returned to the sub-Treasury in ew York, ready for call.—New York, result

FIRE ONLY MADE HER COOL. Woman Breathes Flame and Handles

Red Hot Articles. LILLY DALE, N. Y., Aug. 8.-Mrs. Mary Suydam Green, of Chicago, amazed

a large audience here by a demonstration a large audience here by a demonstration of her "fire test." Physicians pronounced her hands, arms, and face free from chemicals or any preparation that would defy the effect of fiames. A large lamp was lighted, and the chimney heated piping hot. Mrs. Green, who appeared to be under hypnotic influences, then took the heated chimney in her hands and rolled it over her bare face and arms with apparent relish. Then she removed the chimney from the lamp and pushed her hands and arms twenty times through the flames. Women spectators screamed hysterically, but the perand pushed her hands and arms them; the strongh the flames. Women spectators screamed hysterically, but the performer was cool as a refrigerator. Then holding her mouth close to the blaze, she inhaled it, with seeming relish. Her hands, arms, and face were not even pink from the effect of the "test" when she was released from the hypnotic in-

DEATH OF A COMPOSER.

ber of War Songs. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.-Dr. George F

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Dr. George F. Root, a well-known composer, died at Railey's Island. Me. yesterday. His death was unexpected. The news of 1r. Root's death came to a Chicago relative by wire to-day, it was known that the composer had been ill, but no one believed him to be in danger. Mrs. Root and a daughter were with him when ac died. Prominent among Dr. Root's mustical works were the cantatas of "Daniet," "The Pilgrim Fathers," "The Flower Queen," and "The Haymakers," and the songs "Hazel Dell." "Rosalle," "The Prairie Plower," and "The Shiming Shore."

Shore."

In 1838 he became a pariner in the house of Root & Cady, Chicago, and when the war came on, wrote the war songs, by which he is best known. "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Yes, We'll Raily Hound the Flag, Boys," "Just Before the Hattle, Mother." "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "The Vacant Chair."

Dr. Root was at the time of his death preparing to celebrate his solden wedding.

preparing to celebrate his golden wedding, which would have occurred August 27th.

FACULTIES RESTORED BY A JUMP. Mr. Reeve's Leg and Arm Broken, but His Hearing and Reason Return. EAST MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 8.—Seldon Reeve, who is eighty-six years old, and has been, somewhat, demented and very

deaf for several years, jumped from the second-story window of his home yester-day morning. Dr. Skidmore, who wis called in to set the old man's leg and wrist, which were broken, is puzzled over the effect of the accident on Reeve's syshis faculties. He can now hear a low whisper, and his mind, his daughter says seems perfectly clear. He said to her "Why Mary, I must have been out o my head, if I jumped out of a win

Greased Himself Out of Jail,

made his escape yesterday. Testerday ing of the ceremony until summoned to New York.

There was a civil ceremony in the office of Lawyer Ingersol, in William street, performed by an alderman. There were present the Greek, Turkish, and Spanish consuls or vice-consuls, Miss May Read, of this city, daughter of ex-Schator D. M. Read, an intimate friend of Mrs. Barnum; Miss Carrie Leigh, a young woman friend of Mrs. Barnum, and Mr. Fish.

Afterward the party drove to the Greek Reformed church, where an elaborate religious ceremony was performed after the Greek rites.

Mrs. Barnum met her husband in Cairo about a year and a half ago, when she was abroad, and again in Constantinople. Mrs. Brnum gave her age as forty-six. Her husband is forty-seven years old, and is said to have a fortune as large as that of his bride. It is expected that the bride and groom will return to this city for a few days and then sail for Paris. She has decided to leave this country on account of a throat trouble.

Magnetic from he got a letter from his home in the country, saying his father was word back that he would be there by supper-time.

Dinner at the jail consisted of corn bread, beans, and bacon. At the boy's request, the jailer gave him a big piece of bacon. He ats the beans and bread, but as soon as the jailer left to work in a field near by, the boy took off all his ciothes, thrust them through the hole in the door through which the prisoners' meals were passed, and greasing himself from head to foot, squeezed his body through the 6xil-inch hole, put on his ciothes, and went home.

He left word for the jailer that he could be found at home, and hast night he was found at the bedside of his father, bathing the old man's head. The jailer allowed the boy to stay until bedtime, when he took him back to prison.

In Honor of Father Marquette.

ST. IGNACE, MICH., Aug. 8.-Fatherr Marquetto's memory was honored here yesterday by many citizens of Michigan in a celebration, in recognition of the missionary explorer's services to humani-ty and the country. The celebration was also designed to be the initiatory move-ment for raising money for a suitable monument to be erected over Father monument to be erected over Father Marquetic's grave, in this city. The town is full of strangers, and its buildings are universally decorated. The parade yesterday afternoon proceeded to the tent, on the bluff adjacent to the missionary's grave. Among the speakers were Governor Rich, William M. Springer, of Illinois; Hon. T. A. E. Weadock, of Bay City, and Hon. Don. M. Dickinger.

A Convention of the Irish Ruce.

A Convention of the Irish Ruce.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The convention of the Irish race in America, which has been agitated for the past two years, will be held in Chicago Sestember 24th, 25th, and 26th. It will consist of ene thousand delegates, chosen by the Irish patriotic and military organizations of the country. The delegates will be accompanied by a much larger number of representative countrymen, so that the total attendance will be over 10,000. The nusiness meetings of the delegates will be held in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is expected that reunions will be held in one of the big halls of the city.

such rifles. The distance at which the steel sample was pierced was about two hundred feet. A torpedo-hoat's armor, her boiler, and explosives, might easily be pierced at this distance, or before she could make her projectile dangerous to a ship. The builet was of steel, and pointed. It made a remarkably clean hole in the steel.

Decided That it Was Not a Lottery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. S.—Assistant Attorney General Thomas, of the Post-Office Department, ras rendered a decision in regard to the puzzle device employed by some rewapapers to increase circulation. The Chicoga Times-Herald has been awarding bicycles to boys and girls who should cut out and paste together and name correctly disarranged fragments of portraits of people notable in politics, art, the drama, or war. To this Chicago's justimaster objected, on the ground that the scheme was a lottery. Mr. Konisnat, owner of the Times-Herald, called at the department yesterday and asked for a ruling. Judge Thomas decided that if the awards went by merit, and not by chance, the idea was not a lottery, but on a par with the award of prizes in a school of college. Decided That it Was Not a Lottery.

His Honeymoon in Jail.

His Honeymoon in Jail.

VERSAILLES, KY, Aug. 8.—Sidney Parker, a young farmer, and Miss Lulu Driscoll were married here Menday by Judge Parrish, of the County Court. After, the ceremony, Parker celebrated it by getting drunk, and displayed a revolver. He was arcested, and the judge who an bour before had made him happy by uniting him to the woman of his choice, had the painful duty to perform of sentencing Parker to jail for the days, and fining him \$2. The bride form of seatencing Parker ten days, and fining him \$25. returned to her home.



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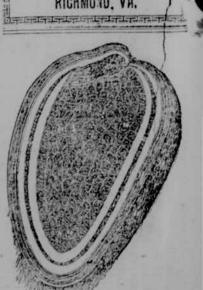
Many a woman has turned hither and thither seeking for relief from Dysu emorrhosa. Leucorrhosa. Amemia. Colorosis, Prolapsus Uteri, Cervix Uteri and the many other life with which women suffer. SEVEN SPRINGS IRON-ALEM MASS-a paste formed by boiling the mineral water of the celebrated SEVEN SPRINGS into a mass is recommended by physicians and a nositive cure for all female tregularities.

She Suffered With Dysmenorrhoea.

The used these Waters and Mass for many years in my practice and found them a specially valuable rem-dry in Chronic Gastric Catarth, Chro-nic Plarthesa. Chronic Ute-rine Affections. A lady patient who suffered a long time with painful lysmonorthesa accompanied by Ute-

atica, Gastraigia, Uterine and Ovaria; Neuralgia.
The above, from an article publishe in Atlantic Journal of Medicane, wa, contributed by Dr. Ro. J. Preston, et Abingdon, Va.
For sale by all druggists. Small is fee, large jar \$1.

SEVEN SPRINGS IRON-ALUM MASS CO., RICHMOND, VA.



WHEAT KERNEL SPLIT IN HALF. WHEAT KERNEL SPLIT IS HALF.

Nothing but the cream of the wheat herry is used, and that is the reason the official chemist found it nearly THREE HUNDRED FER CENT, neher than the mest dour on earth. It is white, soft, urilliant appetizer, "A luxury to a weak, dyspeptic stomach," writes Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Grenada, Miss. Rev. Dr. Crenshaw, of Rectortow, Va., threw away his "box of cathartic pills" in a few days. All the best grocers have it.

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